

ACHS SUMMARY FORM

M:23-65-2
(date entered 5-13-80)

1. Name: Madison House

2. Planning Area/Site Number: 23/65/2 3. M-NCPPC Atlas Reference: Map 9

I-15

4. Address: 205 Market Street, Brookeville

5. Classification Summary

Category buildingOwnership privatePublic Acquisition N/AStatus occupiedAccessible noPresent use private residenceHABS
M-NCPPC
Previous Survey Recording
Title and Date: 1976 Inventory of
Historical SitesFederal x State x County x Local 6. Date: c. 1802/c.1820 first story west wing//
c. 1840 west wing 7. Original Owner: Caleb Bentley/Thomas L. Reese/
Remus Riggs (?)

8. Apparent Condition

a. good b. altered c. original site

9. Description: This seven bay by three bay brick house was built in three sections. A metal roof over each section is covered by red raised seam metal. The main block and east wing are of Flemish bond brick, while the west wing has that on the first story and common bond at the second and third levels. The main section is 3 bays wide and 2 deep, 2½ stories high with a gable roof and interior end chimneys. The east wing is 1½ stories, 2 bays wide, 1 bay deep with an exterior fieldstone chimney. The west wing is 2½ stories. A square brick watertable unites the whole house. Major restoration was done in 1958. A banked 2½ story stone house stands to the east of the main house.

10. Significance: The Madison house is a fine example of the early Federal period architecture. Its owners include members of several families known for their roles in early County history. Additionally it was the refuge of the fourth president of the United States, James Madison, for three days in August 1814, when British forces burned public buildings in Washington. At the time Madison took shelter there, the house was owned by Caleb and Sarah Brooke Bentley, through Sarah's Brooke inheritance. Caleb and Sarah probably built the house between 1798 and 1804. Caleb became Brookeville's first postmaster in 1802, appointed by Thomas Jefferson. His office and a store may have been in a wing of the house. In 1819 Caleb sold the house to Thomas L. Reese (who subsequently moved to Baltimore and built the Reese grocery firm). Robert Brooke V bought the house in 1827. He was a key figure in establishing state and county agricultural societies and a spokesman for the Quaker community. Brooke sold the house in 1840 to Elisha Hall, a school teacher married to his daughter. Hall later became principal of the Brookeville Academy. He sold the house in 1841 to Remus Riggs, a successful agriculturalist and a director of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County. It remained in the Riggs family until 1908. In a 1911 sale, the Miller's House property and Madison House property were joined.

11. Researcher and date researched: Jean Barfield 6/79 Alice Koch

12. Compiler: Gail Rothrock

13. Date Compiled: 10/79

Arch. Description
14. Designation
Approval

15. Acreage: 2.763 acres

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

M: 23/65-2
Brookeville HD
Magi #

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Madison House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

205 Market Street

CITY, TOWN

Brookeville

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

8

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Montgomery

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

—DISTRICT

☒ BUILDING(S)

—STRUCTURE

☒ SITE

—OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

—PUBLIC

☒ PRIVATE

—BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

—IN PROCESS

—BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED

—UNOCCUPIED

—WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

—YES: RESTRICTED

—YES: UNRESTRICTED

☒ NO

PRESENT USE

—AGRICULTURE

—MUSEUM

—COMMERCIAL

—PARK

—EDUCATIONAL

☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE

—ENTERTAINMENT

—RELIGIOUS

—GOVERNMENT

—SCIENTIFIC

—INDUSTRIAL

—TRANSPORTATION

—MILITARY

—OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mrs. Gene Archer

Telephone #: 774-3225

STREET & NUMBER

205 Market Street

CITY, TOWN

Brookeville

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 20729

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Montgomery County Courthouse

Liber #: 2515

Folio #: 435

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

MNCPPC Inventory of Historical Sites

HABS (1968)

DATE

1976

☒ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☒ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Park Historian's Office

CITY, TOWN

Derwood

STATE

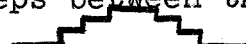
Maryland 20855

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This seven bay by three bay brick house was built in three sections over a period of years. It faces south on Market Street. There is a gable roof over each section covered in each case by red raised seam metal roofing. The main section of the house is three bays wide and two bays deep, two and a half stories in height with a rather gently pitched A-roof. This section is constructed of Flemish bond brick. The first story windows are 12-over-12 sashes while those on the second are 12-over-8; all have flat brick arches. The door occupies the left front bay of this section and has a paneled soffit, an overlight and a flat brick arch. (According to the present owner, at the time of restoration in 1958, it was discovered that the front door had been interchanged with the window to the right of the door; the date of the exchange is believed to be around 1820.) Interior chimneys exist at the east and west ends of this section. There is a wooden paneled door surmounted by a four-light transom; three brick steps lead to this door.

To the east of the main section is a small 1½ story wing, two bays wide, one bay deep, with a 9-over-6 sash window and door on the front, all having flat brick arches. This section is constructed of Flemish bond brick in the front facade, and is built on fieldstone foundations. The door on the south elevation, studded with the original nailheads, is an "Indian" door (being two board-widths thick, the interior-side boards placed diagonally against the exterior side vertical boards) with a heavy iron bar for fastening. During restoration in 1958, in the dirt basement beneath this wing, a false stone wall on the east side was found about 12" - 14" in front of the foundation wall with steps between the walls descending in two opposite downward directions, thus: 

The east wing room has original beaded beams, and there is evidence of a stairway on the brick west wall (the wall common to the main house portion) ascending to the second story; no other means of egress to the main part of the house is evident. Nor is there any evidence of a means of heating this room. In the 1958 restoration, paneling which had covered the east wall of the room was removed and placed on the south (street) side of the room, and the fireplace was installed on the east side wall. This east wing is believed to have been used by Caleb Bentley, postmaster of Brookeville in 1814 at the time of President Madison's visit, as the post office and store. There is an exterior fieldstone chimney at the east end of this section.

To the left of the main section is the west wing, an addition extending two bays past the door and 2½ stories high. The first floor level, which contains the present dining room, is constructed of Flemish bond brick. The windows with 9-over-6 sashes are aligned with the window of the east wing as is the interior floor level of the west wing. An increase of the tax assessment from \$750 in 1819 to \$1,000 in 1820 conceivably dates this first story, west wing addition as well as the front door and window exchange. These alterations thereby created a symmetrical structure, a Federal period architectural feature.

The second and third levels of this wing, because they are laid in common bond, suggest a later date of addition which may be linked to the sharp tax assessment increase from \$620 (1839) of one owner to \$1,500 (1846) of the subsequent owner.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

(continued on Attachment Sheet a)

The present $1\frac{1}{2}$ story wing extending at the rear (north) of the structure is of common bond construction and houses the kitchen and an upstairs bathroom. Prior to the 1958 restoration, a stairway to the second floor had existed here. It is unknown where the original kitchen was. There is an exterior end chimney at the north end of this section. A wooden porch, at ground level, extending the length of the rear of the main portion of the house, has now been changed to brick. There is a screened porch at the north elevation which faces east; this porch has four square posts which support a shed roof. The north door is wooden paneled and is surmounted by a four light transom.

A square brick watertable unites the whole house. It is believed that the bricks of which at least the main part of the house is constructed are ships' ballast.

The first floor level of the main section consists of a parlor on the east side of the entrance which has a fireplace on the wall opposite the door; the fireplace mantel is of the Federal period with chiseled decoration with matching built-in corner cupboards having double doors, with raised panels outlined with moulding and butterfly shelves inside the front wall to the right of the fireplace wall.

The entrance foyer has a fireplace the same as the parlor with the same decoration. The hearth areas throughout the main section of the house are made of soapstone which is found near the Patuxent River. This present entrance foyer is believed to have been the dining room at the time President James Madison and Attorney General Richard Rush were guests at the house.

The second story of the main section contained a hall and three bedrooms, two of which had fireplaces; the bedroom above the parlor has the same mantel and cupboard. The third floor contained one bedroom with plastered walls and small windows and another large room for drying or storage. The second story of the west wing contains the master bedroom and the adjoining bathroom.

The stairway runs across the back of the house and extends to the third floor. It has turned balusters and a turned newel post. The doors have original box locks, and the floors are original.

When the present owners instituted their 1958 restoration, they removed a carriage house, used as a garage by the previous two owners, that had been attached to the east side of the east wing.

A front porch extending almost the width of the original main section of the house was added sometime after 1914, purportedly by William P. Jones. This was also removed during the 1958 restoration.

There is a banked $2\frac{1}{2}$ story stone house to the East of the main house.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

M:23-65-2

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1798-1804

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Madison House is of historic value as an example of a house of the early Federal period. Its list of owners includes members of several families known for their roles in early Montgomery County. Additionally, it was the refuge of the fourth president of the United States, James Madison, on August 26 and 27, 1814, when British forces burned public buildings in Washington.

At daylight on August 26, President Madison, in the company of Attorney General Richard Rush, General John T. Mason, the State Department Chief Clerk, John Graham, their servants and a guard of twenty dragoons, ferried across the river from Virginia attempting to overtake General Winder and his troops as they marched toward Baltimore. Travelling on horseback, the President's party reached Montgomery Courthouse (Rockville) at six o'clock that evening to find that the army had passed through the town several hours earlier. The party pushed on, finally stopping for the night in Brookeville at the home of Caleb and Henrietta Bentley.^{1,2,3}

The two young daughters of Samuel Harrison Smith, the editor of the National Intelligencer of Washington, were present that night and told of helping to prepare quarters for the President and his aides.⁴ A Bentley granddaughter later recounted a family story of the event:

"My grandmother gave her room to the President and slept on the floor with her little girl. Beds were spread in the parlor and the house was overflowing with the President's party."⁵

Troops were encamped outside and sentinels posted around the house where, for days, Henrietta Bentley had dispensed food to hundreds of displaced soldiers and civilians as they passed through the normally quiet village.⁶ The Bentleys, as Quakers, were opposed to war but she is quoted as saying:

"It is against our principles to have anything to do with war but we receive and relieve all who come to us."⁷

It is believed that Dolley Madison, who was a Quaker before her marriage to James Madison, was acquainted with Henrietta Bentley. It seems probable that the President sought out the Quaker Bentleys knowing he would not be denied refuge.

The President sat up throughout the night sending and receiving dispatches. Learning that the British had left Washington and were returning to their ships, he sent messages to his cabinet directing them to return to the city. A letter was written to his wife, Dolley, in Virginia, advising her of his plan to set out immediately for Washington.⁸

The President summoned James Monroe, his Secretary of State, who arrived at Brookeville on the morning of August 27. Monroe was with the President's party when they departed at noon for Washington.^{9,10}

Irving Brant, Madison's biographer, writes: "For more than four days Madison had almost lived on horseback, spending from fifteen to twenty hours

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

(continued on Attachment Sheet A)

a day in the saddle. Accused of fleeing to safety, he arranged for the safety of others and made the shortest feasible circuit to resume contact with the army. There were no heroics in this, but performed by a sixty-year-old man in fragile health, it was a feat of endurance and determination to be accounted for only by intense devotion to duty."¹¹

Caleb and Sarah Brooke Bentley, his first wife, acquired the Madison House land through a series of events which began 148 years earlier. Sarah's ancestor, Robert Brooke, a believer in religious freedom, brought his family from England in 1650 to Maryland, the first province where religious toleration was established by law.¹² He founded a colony on the Patuxent River in Saint Mary's County calling it De La Brooke and later adding Brooke Place. These adjacent lands were the family seat in 1725 when James Brooke, a great-grandson, left to establish himself in the Sandy Spring area. He married Deborah Snowden, daughter of the Quaker landowner, Richard Snowden of Snowden's Manor. James, a Catholic, joined the Society of Friends, took up land and built a house at Charley Forest where they were settled in 1727.¹³

Through various purchases, he owned nearly 20,000 acres when he died in 1784.¹⁴ One of his holdings, Brooke Grove, passed to his son, Roger IV,^{15,16} whose holdings grew to 15,000 acres during his lifetime. At his death in 1790, his lands were divided among his eight children. Daughter Deborah Brooke Thomas received as part of her portion 248 acres of "Addition to Brooke Grove", which included the site of the town of Brookeville.¹⁷ Sarah Brooke Bentley, another daughter, inherited land in the same manner.

In 1798, an exchange of property between the two sisters resulted in Caleb and Sarah Bentley receiving from Deborah and her husband, Richard Thomas, Jr. four acres of land "together with all houses, buildings, and appurtenances", "beginning at a stone marked C. S. standing about ten perches from and on the west side of the said Richard Thomas, Junior Mill on the Reedy Branch".¹⁸ This land fell within the boundaries of the Town of Brookeville as later laid out by Richard Thomas, Jr., Thomas Moore and Henry Howard, around 1800.

Tax assessment records present strong evidence that the Madison House was built between 1798 and 1804. In 1798, Caleb Bentley's assessment for the four acres of land was 4 pounds 2 shillings and eight pence. This 20 shilling and eight pence rate per acre was unchanged from the 1793 assessment made of Richard Thomas Jr., as owner. However, by 1804, the four acres had become part of the Town of Brookeville and Caleb Bentley was assessed 206 pounds for one improved lot. The house may have been built by 1802 when Bentley is said to have opened a store, believed to have been in a wing of the house.¹⁹

Thomas Jefferson appointed Caleb Bentley Brookeville's first postmaster in 1802.²⁰ According to local history, the postoffice was in Bentley's store. An account of the Postal Service in Sandy Spring in 1830 may be typical of the Postoffices of the area:

"The mail was brought through the woods from Rockville once a week on horseback; leather saddle bags held the mail. The franking privilege

for himself and family was the postmaster's only pay. The postoffice boxes were then in the Harewood house between the dining room and kitchen, and the people came to the back door for their mail. These boxes were removed after 1900."²¹

Sarah Bentley died in 1806 and a year later, Caleb married Mary Henrietta Thomas, the daughter of Samuel Thomas III of Sandy Spring. He continued as postmaster until 1815,²² later moving to Sandy Spring. In 1819, he and James P. Stabler opened a store and blacksmith shop there²³ and he sold the Madison House to Thomas L. Reese, a son-in-law of Thomas and Mary Brooke Moore, eldest daughter of Roger Brooke IV. (Thomas Moore, Caleb Bentley and Isaac Briggs, the husband of Hannah Brooke Briggs, were the three brothers-in-law who founded the factory town of Triadelphia in 1810.) No deed was recorded in the house sale, but tax assessment lists through 1825 show Reese as the owner. He defaulted on the purchase agreement and this and other debts caused him to be declared an insolvent debtor by the Montgomery County Court sitting as a Court of Chancery. Caleb Bentley was appointed trustee "to sell and dispose of the property of Thomas L. Reese, debtor, at public auction." The house with four acres and one acre adjoining were bought by Roger Brooke V for \$2,024 in 1827.²⁴

Thomas L. Reese moved to Baltimore and eventually built the Reese grocery firm successfully continued by his family.²⁵

To an area that was experiencing hard times due to poor crop yields, Roger Brooke V introduced progressive farming methods. He found ways of improving the stony soil, worn out from years of tobacco culture, drained his low fields and planted orchards. The success of his new methods enabled him to use the profits from one farm to buy another, acquiring several farms in this manner. He was a key figure in establishing state and county agricultural societies and a spokesman for the Quaker community.

Roger Brooke V sold the Madison House and five acres in 1840 to Elisha J. Hall,²⁶ a school teacher married to Mary Brooke, his daughter. Hall later became principal of the Brookeville Academy and through his wife's inheritance, the owner of Longwood. He served as president of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society in 1878-1880.²⁷

He held the property for only a year before selling to Remus Riggs,²⁸ the owner of Pleasant Hill, the home left him by his father, Samuel Riggs. Remus Riggs was also a successful agriculturalist and owner of large amounts of land in Montgomery and Howard Counties. His branch of the family remained farmers while another branch established the Riggs banking firm of Washington. He held the commission of captain in the state militia, and fought in the War of 1812. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Brookeville Academy and a director of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County, organized in Brookeville in 1848.^{29,30}

In 1865, Riggs sold three (plus) acres of the Madison House land to Dr. Artemus Riggs, retaining one and three-quarter acres which contained the house.³¹ In his will, he mentioned the house as "the house commonly referred to as the storehouse and dwelling". This was bequeathed to his son, Thomas, to hold "for the support and benefit of his daughter Amelia Jane Riggs and her lawful issue, if any".³²

Remus died in 1867. When his son William brought a bride to Pleasant Hill in 1882, his widow moved to the Madison House to live with their daughter Amelia, the widow of Robert MacGill. Catherine Adams Riggs died at the Madison House in 1893 and Amelia was married there to William Eldridge Wood in 1896. She died, childless, in 1902.^{33,34} and the property reverted to the Riggs heirs. Trustees were appointed and the house was sold at public auction in 1908.³⁵ Marshall Pleasants Howard, a descendant of Dr. Henry Howard, the first physician in Brookeville and one of the founders of the town, was the highest bidder, offering \$1,075 for property advertised as: "About two acres of land adjoining land of John H. Parsley on one side and Michael O'Toole on the other. Improvements consist of comfortable brick dwelling house containing seven rooms with porch in front and a brick and frame storeroom and wareroom attached. The house fronts on a nicely shaded lawn and there is a pump of good water at the back door".³⁶

Washington Bowie III and his second wife, Katherine Gaither Bowie, bought the property in 1911.³⁷ In 1909, with Washington Bowie IV, they had purchased the adjoining lots 1 and 35 lying to the east, from the estate of Mary Ellen Action.³⁸ This combination brought the property to its present dimension.

Honorary Colonel "Wash" Bowie was a descendant of Allen Bowie, Jr. Born in 1841, he inherited Roseneath from his father, Thomas Johns Bowie. He served on the staff of Governor Oden Bowie and was appointed Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Baltimore by President McKinley.

Lots 1 and 35 contained a stone house, since rebuilt. Commonly called the Miller's House, it was probably built by Richard Thomas, Jr. around the time that he built his grist mill, alleged to have been in 1794.³⁹

The property passed to Margaret Thomas Garrigues from her mother, Deborah Brooke Thomas.⁴⁰ It was mortgaged by Margaret and her husband, Robert H. Garrigues,⁴¹ later sold to Richard Brooke,^{42,43} the son of Gerard and grandson of Basil Brooke, the builder of Falling Green.⁴⁴ The price was \$700.

In 1846, Richard and Mary Briggs Brooke sold the stone house and lots to John Willson Magruder for \$400.⁴⁵ In 1871, Michael O'Toole paid \$500 for the property to Magruder's heirs.⁴⁶ He left the property to his niece, Mary Ellen Action.⁴⁷

The Bowie family retained the combined property until 1919, at which time Washington IV conveyed his share of lots 1 and 35 to his father who sold the entire property to William P. Jones.⁴⁸

William Plummer Jones, a bachelor, occupied the Madison House for 36 years until his death at the age of 87. He retired from farming in 1919, sold his farm and moved to Brookeville. He was listed as town clerk in 1939.⁴⁹

Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Musgrove resided in the house and provided care for the 15 years before he died. Through his will, they received title to the property.^{50,51}

Mrs. Josephine Musgrove recalls that oil stoves were used to heat the house and the water source was still the hand pump at the back door. The postoffice-storeroom was not used. The stone house fell into disrepair and disuse.

The present owner, Mrs. Gene Archer, and her late husband purchased the property in 1958 from the Musgroves. It required extensive restoration.

The Miller's House was rebuilt in 1966 from the four fieldstone walls that remained of the original. It is used as a guest house.

The Madison House is currently for sale and Mrs. Archer, at this time, plans to divide the land again and enlarge the Miller's House for her own use.

As a matter of interest, two fieldstone walls remain of the Richard Thomas, Jr. grist mill adjacent to the Archer property and east of the Reedy Branch location.

The walls were described in 1968 as "two stories in height, about eighteen inches thick with heavy log beams on the interior, very overgrown."⁵²

Mrs. Eunice Boswell Bryan remembers the mill wheel was there when she lived across from the mill, as a child.

FOOTNOTES:

- 1 Brant, James Madison Commander In Chief 1812-1836 p. 307
- 2 Lord, Dawn's Early Light p. 192
- 3 Scharf, History of Western Maryland Vol. I p. 675
- 4 Smith, The First Forty Years of Washington Society p. 107
- 5 Farquhar, Historic Montgomery County, Maryland: Old Homes and History p. 207
- 6 Brant, James Madison Commander In Chief 1812-1836 p. 308
- 7 Smith, op. cit. p. 104
- 8 Farquhar, Historic Montgomery County, Maryland: Old Homes and History p. 211
- 9 Lord, Dawn's Early Light pp. 192-193
- 10 Brant, James Madison Commander In Chief 1812-1836 p. 309
- 11 Ibid., p. 310
- 12 Boyd, History of Montgomery County, Maryland pp. 27,28
- 13 Scharf, History of Western Maryland Vol. I pp. 774,775
- 14 Register of Wills, Montgomery County, B/160, 2/13/1770.
- 15 Ibid.
- 16 Farquhar, Historic Montgomery County, Maryland: Old Homes and History p. 117
- 17 Land Records of Montgomery County, E/428, 11/7/1793.
- 18 Ibid., H/116, 1/22/1798.
- 19 Scharf, History of Western Maryland Vol. I p. 781
- 20 Farquhar, Historic Montgomery County, p. 211

Attachment Sheet E
Madison House
Footnotes (continued)

M: 23/65-2
Brookeville HD
Magi #

- 21 Ibid., p. 182
- 22 United States Postal Service records
- 23 Annals of Sandy Spring Vol. II p. 35
- 24 Land Records of Montgomery County, BS 9/357, Decree (3/22/1826) Date of sale 6/28/1827, Deed 4/23/1839.
- 25 Boyd, History of Montgomery County, Maryland p. 89
- 26 Land Records of Montgomery County BS 10/209, 5/9/1840
- 27 Farquhar, Ibid. p. 210
- 28 Land Records of Montgomery County, BS 10/400, 5/3/1841
- 29 Riggs, Riggs Family Of Maryland pp. 387, 388, 389
- 30 Farquhar, Historic Montgomery County pp. 249-253
- 31 Land Records of Montgomery County, EBP 2/422, 12/4/1865
- 32 Register of Wills, Montgomery County 5/241, 1864; Probated 12/24/1867 JWS/249
- 33 Riggs, Ibid. p. 389
- 34 Farquhar, Ibid., p. 253
- 35 Equity Records, Montgomery County JLB 8/62, 2/18/1909
- 36 Land Records of Montgomery County, 202/22, 12/5/1908
- 37 Ibid., 224/381, 12/6/1911
- 38 Ibid., 208/445, 9/14/1909
- 39 Scharf, History of Western Maryland Vol. I p. 781
- 40 Land Records of Montgomery County, X/120, Deed of Partition, 9/24/1823
- 41 Ibid., X/126, 11/7/1823 Mortgage
- 42 Ibid., Y/152, 9/26/1825 Deed of Release
- 43 Ibid., Y/303, 2/24/1826 Deed
- 44 Brooke Genealogy Records, Montgomery County Historical Society
- 45 Land Records of Montgomery County, STS 2/25, 5/4/1846
- 46 Ibid., EBP 9/309, 8/3/1871
- 47 Ibid., TD 17/451, 6/10/1897 Deed
- 48 Ibid., 288/393, 11/28/1919
- 49 Inventory of the City and Town Archives of Maryland, p. 248
- 50 Register of Wills, Montgomery County, EA 58/3, 6/3/52
- 51 Ibid. Case No. 9567 Appraisal 7/13/55, Certificate of Transfer 6/7/56, EA 58/3
- 52 Historic American Buildings Survey M-216, 8/2/1968
Paul A. Brinkman

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Attachment Sheets F & G

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATAACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2.763 acres**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION****LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES**

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Jean Barfield

Alice Koch - Arch. Description

ORGANIZATION

Sugarloaf Regional Trails

DATE

June 1979

STREET & NUMBER

Box 87

TELEPHONE

926-4510

CITY OR TOWN

Dickerson

STATE

Maryland 20753

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

Attachment Sheet F
Madison House
Bibliography

M: 23/65-2
Brookeville HD
Magi #

Major Bibliographical References

Land, Marriage, Assessment, Equity, and Plat Records of Montgomery County, Maryland.

U.S. Census Records

Annals of Sandy Spring. Vol. II. Baltimore, 1902, pp. 34,35

Book of the Centennial Of The Sandy Spring Meeting House 1817-1917.
1917 pp. 28-30

Brant, James Madison: Commander In Chief. Indianapolis, 1961, pp. 307-310

Brant, The Fourth President. Indianapolis, 1970, p. 574

Bowie, Bowies and Their Kindred. Washington, D.C. , 1899, pp. 217,218,219

Boyd, History Of Montgomery County, Maryland, 1650 to 1879. Clarksburg, 1879, pp. 39,40,89, Chap. XIII

Family Genealogies. Montgomery County Historical Society, Rockville, Md.

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Mrs. Gene Archer, Brookeville, Maryland

Mrs. Howard S. Musgrove, Rockville, Maryland

Mr. J. Willard Harvey, Brookeville, Maryland

Mrs. W. Tarlton Bryan, Brookeville, Maryland

Papenfuse, In Pursuit of Profit. Baltimore, 1975, Chap. I, pp. 16-26,
Table 1-2

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Attachment Sheet G
Madison House
Bibliography (continued)

M: 23/65-2
Brookeville HD
Magi #

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APPENDIX

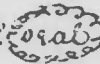
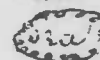
Maryland Historical Trust Survey Form for the Town of Brookeville
and
Description of Houses in the District

E. 3am. d. 8
De. (A)

At the request of Caleb Bentley the following deed was recorded this 21st day of April 1796 to wit. This Indenture made this twenty second day of the first month in the year of our Lord one thousand and ninety eight between Richard Thomas Junr. and Deborah his wife of Montgomery County and state of Maryland of the one part and Caleb Bentley of the same county and state of the other part Witnesseth that the said Richard & Deborah Thomas for an inconsideration of the sum of five shillings current money to them in hand paid by the said Caleb Bentley the receipt whereof they the said Richard & Deborah Thomas doth hereby acknowledge hath granted bargained sold aliened released in feoffed and confirmed and by these presents doth grant bargain sell alien release in feoff and confirm unto him the said Caleb Bentley and his heirs and assigns the following tract or parcel of Land situate lying and being in the county and state aforesaid it being part of a tract of land called Addition to Brooke Grove and is contained circumscribed and limited within the bounds course and distances following that is to say Beginning at a stone marked ^B C. S. standing about ten perches from and on the west side of the said Richard Thomas Junr. Mill on the Reedy Branch and running thence north forty three degrees west twenty five perches and three tenths of a perch to a stone marked ^D M then south forty seven degrees west twenty five perches and three tenths of a perch to a stone marked ^E A. then south forty three degrees east twenty five perches and three tenths of a perch to a stone marked ^F N then north forty seven degrees east twenty five perches and three tenths of a perch to the first beginning containing four acres of Land be the same more or less To have and to hold the said land and premises together with all houses buildings and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging unto him the said Caleb Bentley his heirs and assigns forever and to no other use intent or purpose whatsoever and the said Richard and Deborah Thomas doth hereby for themselves and their heirs

colors and acknowledgments covenant and grant to and with him the said Caleb Bentley that they the said Richard and Deborah Thomas the said tract or parcel of land hereby granted with all and singular the rights members and appurtenances thereto appertaining unto the said Caleb Bentley his heirs and assigns against them the said Richard and Deborah Thomas and their heirs assigns and against all manner of persons whatsoever claiming the same by through or under them shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents and also that they the said Richard & Deborah Thomas and their heirs and assigns shall and will at all times hereafter upon the reasonable request of him the said Caleb Bentley or his heirs or assigns well and truly do and execute all and every such further and other lawful and reasonable act and acts thing and things for the more effectual confirmation of these presents and granting the lands and premises therein mentioned according to the true intent and meaning thereof as by the said Caleb Bentley his heirs or assigns or by his or their counsel learned in the law shall be reasonably devised advised or required in Witness whereof the said Richard and Deborah Thomas hath hereunto set their hands and seals the day & Year first above written—

Sealed & delivered in presence of —
Richard Green—Elnielech Swearingen—

Rich^d Thomas Jun^r 
Deborah Thomas 

On which deed are the following enclosures to wit, Received on the day of the date of the within instrument of writing from the aforesaid Caleb Bentley the sum of five shillings it being the consideration therein mentioned to be paid—

Witness.

Rich^d Thomas Jun^r—Deborah Thomas

Rich^d Green—Elnielech Swearingen—

Maryland & Montgomery County to wit, On the day of the date of the within instrument of writing came before us the subscribers two of the Justices for the county aforesaid the within named Richard and Deborah Thomas and acknowledged the the within writing to be their act and deed and the lands with the appurtenances therein contained to be the right and estate of the within named Caleb Bentley his heirs and assigns forever agreeably to the true intent and meaning thereof and the said Deborah wife of the said Richard Thomas Jun^r being by us privately examined out of the hearing of her said husband declared she made the said acknowledgment willingly and freely without being induced thereto by fear or threats of ill usage by her said husband or fear of his displeasure—

Acknowledged before—

Rich^d Green—Elnielech Swearingen—

R. Magruder; Dr. William B. Magruder's son, Dr. William E. Magruder, who resides near Olney, or Mechanicsville, and who enjoys a large and lucrative practice. Another son, Bowie Magruder, is a successful farmer. Besides Dr. William E. Magruder, there are two other physicians named Magruder who have lived in Montgomery County,—Dr. Wilson Magruder, who resides at "Redlands," and Dr. Julian Magruder, who formerly lived near Rockville, but who recently removed to Ohio. Both these gentlemen are distant relatives of Dr. William E. and Bowie Magruder.

Mount Zion is in the northwestern part of the district, on the Cracklin District line. It contains a small frame Catholic church, and Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal church, colored. Near the latter is buried Rev. L. D. Snowden, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who died Dec. 5, 1875, aged forty-nine years.

Triadelphia.—This place is ten miles from Hood's Mills, fourteen from Rockville, twenty-five from Baltimore, and near the Patuxent River. A. H. Brown is the merchant, and Thomas F. Lansdale, postmaster. The town was laid out on "Benjamin's Lot," surveyed for Benjamin Gaither, April 8, 1725, and containing five hundred and sixteen acres. It is located on the Patuxent River, and includes the farms of Robert Brown and others. The Triadelphia Cotton-mill was established in 1809 by three brothers-in-law, Isaac Briggs, Caleb Bentley, and Thomas Moore, but ceased operations after the war of 1812.

Brighton is fifteen miles from Laurel, fourteen from Rockville, and twenty-six from Baltimore. Of Brighton Grange, No. 60, Isaac Hartshorne is Master, and Ella M. Lansdale, Secretary. The merchants are Edward Peiree & Co., the senior member of the firm being the postmaster. Dr. Jeremiah Nichols is the physician.

For an account of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, see St. Bartholomew's Parish, under this district.

Brookville.—This town is ten miles from Rockville, and was created by an act of the Legislature in 1808. The land on which it is situated was the property of Richard Thomas, Thomas Moore, and Henry Howard. It took its name from the Brooke family, who settled in the neighborhood in 1728. Richard Thomas built the mill in 1794, and in 1801 erected his house, the first in the town, and which is now the rectory of the Protestant Episcopal church. Caleb Bentley kept the first store. Dr. Henry Howard was the first physician. Mr. Murphy was the first blacksmith, and John McCauley the second. A Dr. Lu-

kens practiced there before Dr. Howard, but did not reside in the place. Richard Thomas, the first settler and founder of the town, married Deborah Brooke. Among other early settlers were Brice and George Gassaway, the latter of whom kept store. The first teacher was Robert Stuart. The oldest native of the place is Roger Thomas, born in 1803. The present physicians are Drs. J. S. Martin and Artemus Riggs. In the beginning of the century, David Newlin had a grist, saw, clover-seed, and flaxseed-mill, and before that had a fulling-mill on the Hawling's River. Thomas Moore, at whose instance the town was created by the Assembly in 1808, married Mary Brooke, and built the house now occupied by Hon. E. J. Hall.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This edifice was built about 1838. Among its pastors have been Revs. Richard Browne, Paynter, and Harris.

Methodist Protestant Church.—This congregation was formed under the care of Rev. Thomas McCormick, one of the seceding ministers from the old Methodist Episcopal Church. About 1830 he, with his family, removed to this place, and in 1833 the church edifice was erected, it being the first church built in the town. Hanson and Henry Brown were the contractors and builders. Among the very few members of the congregation at its organization were Wm. and Henry Brown, Mrs. McCormick, and Hannah McCormick. The church edifice was remodeled in 1871. The present pastor is J. W. Matthews, assisted by Rev. G. F. Berring.

Salem Methodist Protestant Church Cemetery contains the remains of

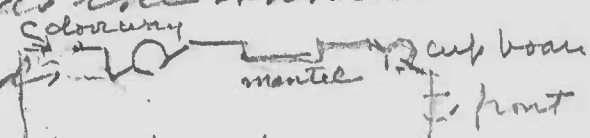
Margaret Parsley, born March 22, 1782, died Feb. 26, 1879.
 Agnes Connell, born November, 1790, died September, 1870.
 Nelson Sullivan, born Feb. 19, 1812, died Nov. 13, 1874.
 John Wesley Baker, died June 2, 1872, aged 72.
 Emily Neuden, born Dec. 29, 1813, died Dec. 13, 1873.
 David Newlin, born Jan. 7, 1769, died July 3, 1852.
 William S. Newlin, born April 24, 1836, died Feb. 12, 1855.
 John Whiteside, Jr., born in County Down, Ireland, died in Brookville, March 14, 1863, aged 28.
 Artemus Neuden, born Nov. 28, 1802, died May 15, 1852.
 Mary, his wife, born Jan. 15, 1803, died Dec. 21, 1854.
 Christina Ludwigham, died Nov. 28, 1861, aged 53.
 James L. Whiteside, born in County Down, Ireland, June 15, 1795, died May 17, 1859.
 Mary A., wife of John Hill, born Sept. 21, 1784, died April 1, 1868.

Methodist Episcopal Church South.—This congregation was formed in 1865, and worships in the Methodist Episcopal church. There is a colored congregation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the town under the charge of Rev. Dr. Laird.

Brookville Circulating Library Association

by E. Riggs 1974 Nackson House red
painted white

Brick house assessed in 1779

Entrance foyer about 12 x 14. (had
& have been original dining room but
on opposite side of house than the
kitchen which is a stone out building)
Has a fireplace with a mantel of the
Federal period with shielded decoration
as does the parlor. Parlor on the right
of entrance. Fire place on long side opposite
door with matching built in corner
cup boards double doors with raised
panels ^{outlined with molding} Butterfly shelves inside. The
room above parlor has the same
mantel and cup boards ^{coloring}  ^{front}

The stair runs across the back and goes
to the third floor
It has turned balusters & a turned newel

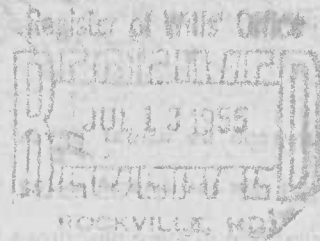
All the doors have the original box locks
The floors are original. The hearth is soapstone
^{trap stone in front} near the Patuxent River

Madison spent the night there. When
he had to flee from the capital city. With
him was James Monroe who was then
Secretary of State also Walter Rusk the
Attorney General. Reference.

Waller Lord's book "Dawns Early Light"

The old kitchen with a large stone
fireplace has been authentically restored
Original house practically the same plan
as Walnut Hill.

Owned by the Archer



CASE NO. 9567
9th Election District

Onoy

A true and perfect Inventory of all the REAL ESTATE of

William P. Jones

late of Montgomery County, deceased, appraised by the subscribers

J. Forest Walker and Arthur B. Joseph

jointly, we having been first legally authorized, and having taken the oath prescribed by law, as will be seen by the warrant to appraise and certificate therein annexed.

Mount Zion - Brighton Dam Road Brookville, Maryland

We have carefully inspected the property at the above address and beg to report that it contains about 4 acres of land more or less and an old painted brick house of 9 rooms and reception hall, without any modern conveniences except electricity - outside well with hand pump. Termites have been in cellar uprights and floor joists, and floors have sunken in many places and plaster is cracked - new floors and many repairs are needed in house.

About one hundred feet away there is an old stone slave quarters - roof caved in, floors and floor joists all need to be renewed - just 4 walls left in this building.

This property has considerable value from a historic point of view, as President Madison stayed here with his staff and made it his headquarters when the British burned the Capitol and the President's Mansion during the War of 1812.

We appraise Land at
House

\$ 3,000.00

7,000.00

Total

\$10,000.00

Note: The appraisal we are placing on this property does not take into consideration making capital of its historical value.

Office of the Register of Wills for Montgomery County,
Maryland

ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND

September 5th 1955

Mr. Howard S. Musgrove and
Mrs. Josephine H. Musgrove,

DEBTOR TO
ELIZABETH ASAY
REGISTER OF WILLS

Estate of William P. Jones, #9567

Real Estate Appraised for \$10,000.00
3 acres more or less - with improvements
Mount Zion Brighton Dam Road, Brookville, Md.
and devised by the Last Will and Testament of William P. Jones,
to - Howard S. Musgrove and Josephine H.
Musgrove - no relationship -

COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX 7½% - \$750.00

/MSW

RECEIVED PAYMENT

9/21/55

Mary E. Ward - Deputy

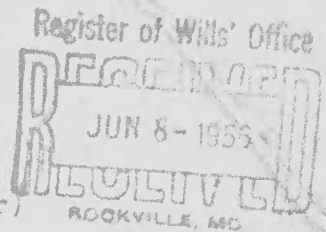
PLEASE RETURN THIS STATEMENT WITH RECEIPT

MCS

#9008

M: 23/65-2
Magi #CASE NO. 9567

ORPHANS' COURT FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSFER OF REAL ESTATE
(To be made up in duplicate - 1 copy to Assessor)~~XXXXXXXXXX~~~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Devises - Howard S. Musgrove and Josephine H. Musgrove

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~Brookville, Maryland

ADDRESS _____

LOCATION OF PROPERTY eighth
District

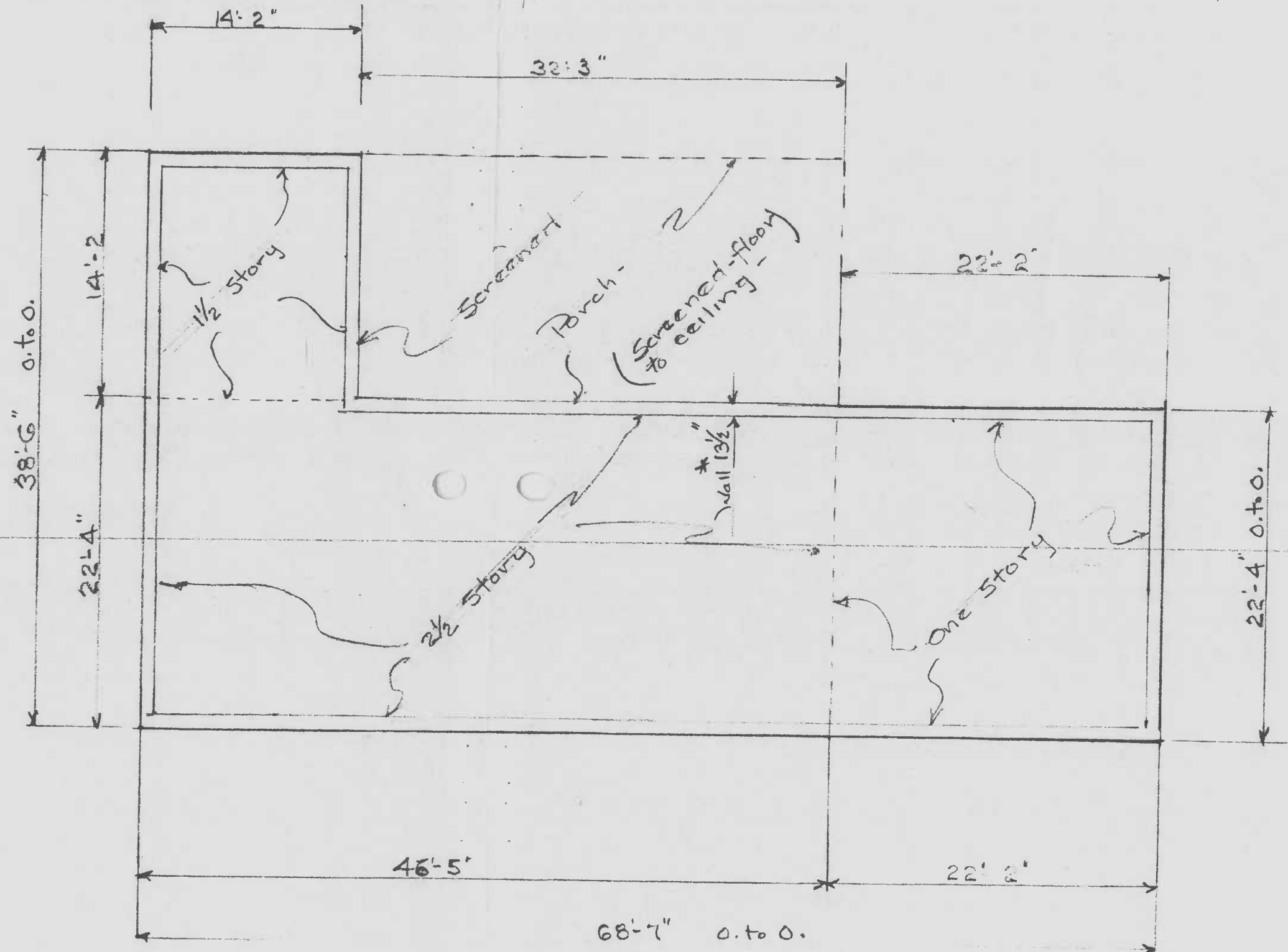
Subdivision

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY Four acres of land with improvements -
more or lessMount Zion-Brighton Dam Road - Brookville, MarylandFROM THE ESTATE OF William P. Jones DeceasedADMINISTRATION NO. 9567 WILL REFERENCE xx Liber EA 58, folioI certify that the above facts are in compliance with the information
on record in the Office of the Register of Wills.Deputy Mary E. Ward
Clerk of the Orphans' Court

I hereby certify that the above property has been transferred as
indicated above on the Assessment Records of Montgomery
County, Maryland.DATE: June 9, 1955William P. Jones
Supervisor of AssessmentsCertificate Approved
by the Orphans' Court
for Montgomery County, Md.
May 31, 1955.

Filed in Orphans' Court

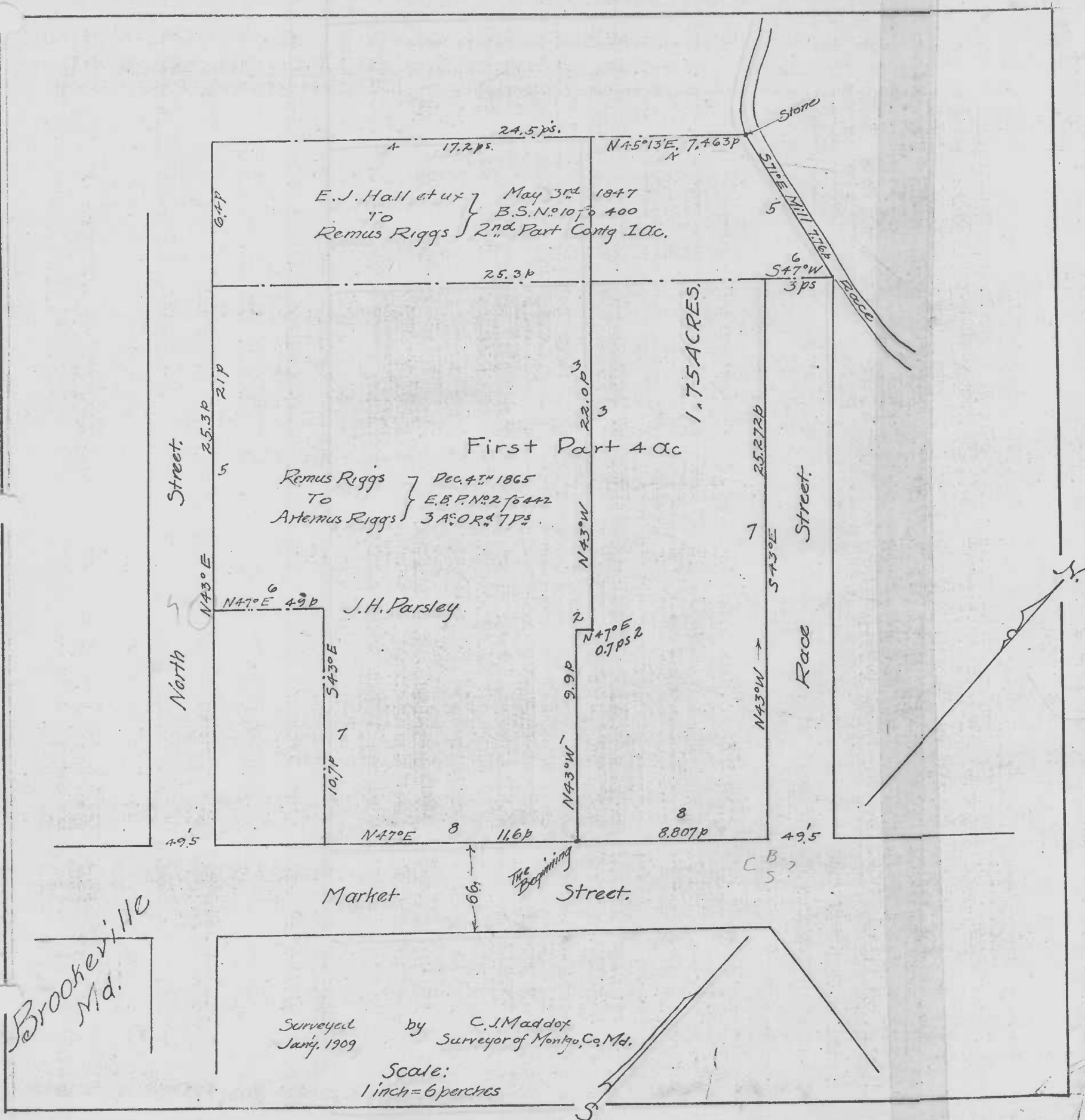
this _____ day of _____
1955

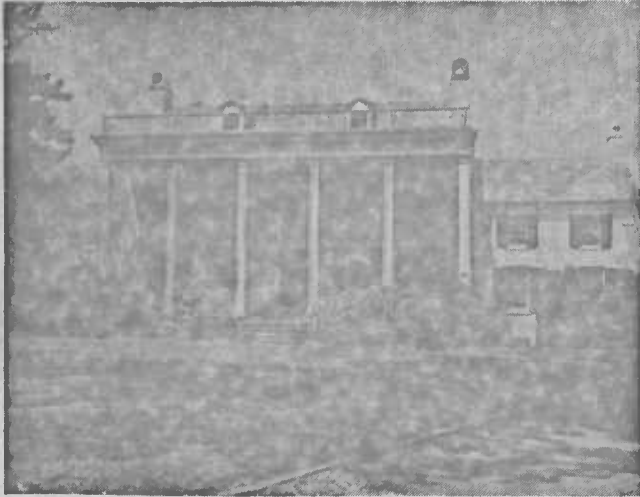


Archer "Madison" House
Brookeville Md.

* Note: - Wall thickness measured at doorway - all other walls assumed to be same thickness
No interior information taken

J.H.P. Date 5/6/1979





NO. 57 D-9 THOMAS MOORE 1817 BRICK

sixty years he occupied Longwood he watched that homestead become a center of much social activity.

Hall died in 1893. His wife, Mary, in 1886. In 1903 Longwood was sold to Lawrason B. Riggs, whose wife was Alverdo S. Owings, a daughter of the late Richard Owings, and a sister of

Henry and Harwood Owings, members of a prominent Howard County family. "Lawrie" Riggs was a most kindly man and a good neighbor. He and Mrs. Riggs made their home in Brookeville after selling Longwood in 1935 to George P. Kimmel, an attorney of Washington. Lawrie Riggs died in 1950, and his widow remains in their home. Riggs was for some years Trustee of the Brookeville Academy, and retired in 1949 after many years as a county official in various offices.

Kimmel established a private school for boys and many modern buildings and excellent facilities for a wide variety of scholastic courses and outdoor activities. The school did not open in 1950, and the property was leased to the U. S. Government in 1951. It is being used by the Civil Defense Administration to teach civil defense to state and municipal defense heads.

The center hall had rooms on each side from which doors lead down into the side wings. All of these rooms have fireplaces. The second floor is a repetition of the first floor with rooms over each first-floor room. The third floor has four rooms over the main and rear sections.

Madison House

IN this house, August 26 and 27, 1814, James Madison and Richard Rush, attorney general, were sheltered after the burning of public buildings at Washington."

So reads a plaque placed by the Montgomery County Committee of the National Star-Spangled Banner Commission in 1914 on a village home in Brookeville. Sheltering President Madison and his cabinet officer during the War of 1812, the house was for two days the nominal Capitol of the United States, as well as the Executive Mansion. Later owned by William P. Jones, a lifelong resident of Brookeville, it has been called The Madison House ever since.

Mr. Will Jones died on March 14th, 1955, and left the historic old house to a local couple, who lived in the house and took care of him in his old age. They sold later to Mr. Gene Areher, owner in 1960.

Dolley Madison had already escaped into Vir-

ginia, and the President, accompanied by a troop on horseback fleeing the vengeful British, sought haven at the modest home of Caleb and Henrietta Bentley, both peace-loving Quakers. Henrietta was quoted by her granddaughters as replying: "It is against our principles to have anything to do with war but we receive and relieve all who come to us." The President was made comfortable, therefore, not solely because of his high office. He was a wayfarer in distress.

"My grandmother gave her room to the President, and slept on the floor with her little girl," a granddaughter recorded some years ago. "Beds were spread in the parlor and the house was overflowing with the President's party. Grandmother's strongest impression of the experience was that the sentinels tramped around the dwelling all night ruining rose bushes and vegetables. The President sat up late receiving messages from burning Washing-

ton and writing dispatches. He used a desk chair always known thereafter by the Bentleys as 'The Madison Chair.' "

Historians record that the President, before leaving the Bentley home wrote the following letter to his wife:

"My dearest: Finding that our army had left Montgomery Court House (Rockville) we pushed on to this place with a view to join it, or proceed to the City as further information might prescribe. I have just received a line from Col. Monroe saying that the enemy is out of Washington and on retreat to their ships, and advising immediate return to Washington. We shall accordingly set out thither immediately. I know not where we are in the first instance to hide our heads but shall look for a place on our arrival."

Brookeville was chartered by the legislature in 1808. It was named by one of the founders of the town, Richard Thomas, who named the town Brookeville after his wife, Deborah Brooke. Caleb Bentley, the President's host, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1762, and came to Maryland just prior to 1800. He was named postmaster the day the village post office opened for its weekly deliveries in 1802. He



NO. 125 D-9 CALEB BENTLEY CA. 1800
BRICK

was also one of the founders of Brookeville Academy. He died in 1851.

The house is of brick, painted gray, and is believed to have been built about 1800, probably by Bentley. It contains a small front hall, a large parlor and a dining room and kitchen on the first floor. Four bedrooms are on the second floor.

Henrietta Bentley was well acquainted with Dolley Madison, and visited her at the White House.

Marywood

THIS massive stone mansion possesses great dignity. Situated on a hill half-a-mile north of Brookeville on the road formerly known as the Westminster Pike, its white columns and great stone walls barely visible through the fine old trees, it forms a pleasing picture for the traveler on the highway two hundred yards away.

The house stands on that portion of Bordley's Choice which John Riggs devised to his eldest son, Thomas, in 1762. This property adjoined Pleasant Hill. Thomas Riggs was living at Bordley's Choice as early as 1756. If ever an earlier dwelling existed on this site, it was likely to have been of logs and part of the old structure which was removed when the present building was erected in 1868. Thomas Riggs died a bachelor in 1797. Two years before he had sold a hundred acres, including the site of this house, to his brother Samuel of Pleasant Hill.

His eldest son, who always signed himself Thos. Riggs of Saml., was born January 12, 1772, and appears to have been the builder of the original stone portion which is standing today. On November 17, 1796, he married his first cousin, Mary Hammond Riggs, daughter of Captain Elisha Riggs, and they established their home at this place. The original southeast corner of the present house which faces the west, was built before 1800. By the will of Samuel Riggs, probated in 1814, this property was devised to his son who had been living there for some years. Thomas and Mary had five children: Sarah Hammond Riggs, wife of Philemon Griffith and grandmother of the late Colonel Gustavus W. Dorsey, distinguished cavalry officer of the Confederate Army; Samuel Riggs; Caroline Eleanor Riggs, wife of Caleb Dorsey of Happy Retreat near Glenwood, Howard County; Elisha Riggs of T; and Thomas John Riggs who died a youth.

Attachment Sheet 0
Madison House

M: 23/65-2
Brookeville HD
Mag1 #



Caleb Bentley
From a Daquerreotype
Taken About 1850



Stone House - 1979



Stone House - 1979



Stone House - 1979

Attachment Sheet P
Madison House

M: 23/65-2
Brookeville HD
Magi #



Madison House of William P. Jones (1940's)



Madison House - 1979



Madison House - 1979



Madison House - 1979